

of 24,700 tons—destroyed, the blowing up of one battle cruiser, the damaging of the two other vessels of this class, and the ramming and sinking of a German submarine.

NEWS IS PAINFUL SHOCK TO BRITISH PUBLIC

LONDON, June 2.—The British public was given a painful shock to-night when the admiralty gave out a statement that in a naval battle in the North Sea on Wednesday afternoon, the British battle cruiser fleet met the German fleet with the result that three British battle cruisers were sunk, together with three cruisers and several destroyers, while six destroyers were still unaccounted for.

The indefatigable, the invincible and the Queen Mary were the battle cruisers sent to the bottom by the Germans. The cruisers Defence, Black Prince and Warrior also were lost. The Warrior first was reported disabled, but subsequently it was announced that she had to be abandoned by her crew.

The battle seems to have lasted through the afternoon and the following night. The German fleet's losses are stated to have been serious, but no definite information of these losses is afforded. One battle cruiser is declared to have been destroyed, and another severely damaged, while the belief is expressed that a large number of German destroyers were disposed of.

GERMANS CLAIM WARSPITE AMONG ENEMY LOSSES

Following quickly upon the admiralty announcement, came the German official version of the fight, which, in general confirms the British account, but claimed that the battleship Warspite also was sunk and other British battleships damaged.

The German losses, according to the German version of the battle, were the small cruiser Weisbaden, sunk by gunfire, and the warship Pommern, by a torpedo, while the cruiser Frauenloeb and a number of torpedo boats are missing.

The news was flashed out in special editions of the evening newspapers and caused greater consternation in the West End of London than has been witnessed on any previous occasion since the beginning of war. The frankness of the admiralty announcement concerning the serious nature of the British losses and the apparently small losses of the Germans in comparison, led to the assumption in most minds that the British vessels must have been led into a mine field.

ADMIRALTY ADMITS DEFEAT BY GERMAN HIGH SEA FLEET

(By International News Service.) [Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] LONDON, June 2.—The British admiralty to-night admitted a defeat by a portion of the German High Sea Fleet in the first great naval engagement of the war.

In a tremendous battle off the coast of Jutland on May 31 the Germans sank fourteen British warships, including three battle cruisers, the invincible, Queen Mary and Indefatigable, three light cruisers and eight destroyers.

The German admiralty claims the additional loss of the Dreadnought Warspite, but at a late hour the British admiralty does not include the vessel in its list of losses.

The British report mentions the light cruiser Warrior, not yet claimed by the Germans.

The German losses are the battle cruiser Derfflinger, the pre-Dreadnought Pommern, the small cruisers Frauenloeb and Wiesbaden, and several destroyers. Zeppelins took part in the conflict, which raged during the afternoon of Wednesday and until daybreak on Thursday.

To-night there are no estimates of the loss of life. The British ships lost were manned by approximately 7,000 men, and more than 2,000 men were aboard the German vessels put down.

The British ships lost cost approximately \$70,000,000 to build. The German ships, \$25,000,000.

At 11 o'clock to-night the British censor refused to pass further accounts of the battle.

FURTHER REPORT FROM COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

The British admiralty has issued the following official report:

"Further report from the commander-in-chief of the Grand Fleet: the admiralty ascertains that our total losses in destroyers were eight."

"The commander-in-chief reports that it is now possible to form a closer estimate of the losses and damage suffered by the enemy fleet."

"A Dreadnought battleship of the Kaiser class was blown up in an attack by British destroyers and another Dreadnought of the battleship Kaiser class is believed to have been sunk by gunfire."

"Of three German battle cruisers, two of which, it is believed, were the Derfflinger and Lutzow, one was blown up; another, which was heavily engaged by the battle fleet, was seen to be disabled and stopped. The third was observed to be seriously damaged."

"A German light cruiser and six German destroyers were sunk, and at least two German light cruisers were seen disabled."

"The commander-in-chief further reports that repeated hits were observed on three other German battleships that were engaged."

"The report adds that a German submarine had been fought brought great crowds into the streets early to-day. Expectations of a victory were dispelled by to-night's official announcement."

From the meager details which have filtered through from Holland and Denmark it is evident that both fleets had been in the district where the battle was fought since early Wednesday morning.

APPARENTLY BATTLE IS OPENED BY GERMANS

Apparently the Germans opened the battle. The most reliable report states that patrols of the German fleet sighted two British destroyers which had stopped to examine the papers of a neutral vessel, and, unseen by the British ships, rushed back to the main German squadron.

The Germans came upon the two destroyers still engaged with the neutral vessel, and immediately opened fire. The destroyers in turn hastened to their own squadron, which came rushing to the scene.

The two squadrons, steaming at full speed, came within range of each other somewhere between the Skager-Rak and the Horn Reef. Both fleets immediately brought their big guns into action, and a long-range battle of extreme violence ensued. It is believed to-night that most of the heavy ships lost were sunk

or fatally disabled during this daylight battle.

At least two Zeppelins appeared over the battle area during the late afternoon, and are reported to have taken an important part in the action. Whether they sank any of the British ships is not known.

Darkness found the fleets still maneuvering and firing. Night brought a full in the long-range duel, and shifted the brunt of the battle to the smaller vessels. The German cruiser Frauenloeb, was destroyed by a torpedo, probably fired under cover of darkness, as was the British battleship Marlborough.

Though no mention is made of the proximity of the great British High Sea Fleet, it is conjectured that another battle cruiser squadron raced to the scene of combat at the first report of fighting.

The arrival of this force is believed to have caused the Germans to dash back to their base.

What part submarines took in the action is not known, further than the British admiralty report that a German submarine is believed to have been sunk.

REPORT MAKES NO MENTION OF PROBABLE LOSS OF LIFE

The British report makes no mention of probable loss of life. The German official report mentions two men rescued from the Indefatigable, and the picking up of members of the Marlborough's crew. Several thousand men have probably been lost.

London to-night is waiting for further details of the fight, hoping that later reports may bring news more favorable to the British. Great crowds are standing in Fleet Street watching for extra editions of the newspapers, and first copies of the morning papers.

Other thousands, circulating from Trafalgar Square, just Whitehall and Parliament Street, striving for positions near the admiralty in the hope of seeing late bulletins. The admiralty itself is ablaze with light. Members of the admiralty staffs have not left their offices since early this morning. The Whitehall and rear entrances to the admiralty buildings are strongly guarded by police, and no one is allowed to pass the outer gates.

The great West End apparently has abandoned the thought of sleep for the night, and the entire city hangs a pall of doubt and astonishment. The effect has been to disfigure the people, who cannot yet believe that the Germans have won a naval victory.

GERMAN ADMIRALTY REPORT ON NORTH SEA BATTLE

BERLIN, June 1 (by wireless).—The German admiralty announces that in a naval battle in the North Sea on May 31, between the British and German fleets, the British lost the large battleship Warspite, the battle cruiser Queen Mary and Indefatigable, two armored cruisers, one small cruiser, a number of torpedo-boat destroyers, and a submarine. Other hostile craft, including the battleship Marlborough, were badly damaged.

The German battleship, Pommern, was sunk by a torpedo, the small German cruiser, Weisbaden, was sunk by gunfire, and the cruiser Frauenloeb and a number of torpedo-boats are missing.

The fleet returned to port June 1.

The text of the German Admiralty report, which is dated June 1, says: "During an enterprise directed to the North Sea, the high sea fleet on May 31 encountered the main part of the English fighting fleet which was considerably superior to our forces."

"During the afternoon between Shagreen and Horn Reef, a heavy engagement developed, which was successful for us, and which continued during the whole night."

In this engagement, so far as known up to the present, there were destroyed by us the large battleship Warspite, the battle cruiser Queen Mary and Indefatigable, two armored cruisers, apparently of the Achilles class, one small cruiser, a new flag-ship of destroyers, the Turbine, and a number of destroyers, and one submarine.

"Observation, which was free and clear of objects, has stated that a large number of English battleships suffered damage from our ships and the attacks of our torpedo-boat flotilla during the day's engagement."

"Among others, the large battleship Marlborough was hit by a torpedo. This was confirmed by prisoners. Several of our ships rescued parts of the crew of the sunken English ships, among them being two and the only survivors of the Indefatigable."

"On our side the small cruiser Wiesbaden, by hostile gunfire during the night, and the German battleship Pommern, during the night, as the result of a torpedo, were sunk."

"The fate of His Majesty's ship Frauenloeb, which is missing, and of several torpedo-boats, which have not returned yet, is unknown."

"The high sea fleet returned to-day (Thursday) into our port."

ENEMY DESTROYERS LOST MUST HAVE BEEN LARGE

LONDON, June 2.—The British admiralty announced that in a naval battle on May 31 off the Jutland coast at least one enemy battle cruiser was destroyed, one severely damaged and the enemy destroyers lost "must have been large."

The battle cruisers Queen Mary, Indefatigable and Invincible and the cruisers Defence, Warrior and Black Prince were lost. Five destroyers also were lost, and six others are being counted for. No British battleships or light cruisers were sunk.

The text of the admiralty announcement follows:

"On the afternoon of Wednesday, the 31st of May, a naval engagement took place off the coast of Jutland. The British ships on which the main part of the fighting force were the battle cruiser fleet and some cruisers and light cruisers, supported by four fast battle cruisers, were engaged."

"The battle cruisers Queen Mary, Indefatigable and Invincible and the cruisers Defence, Warrior and Black Prince were sunk. The Warrior was disabled and after being towed for some time had to be abandoned by her crew."

It also known that the destroyers Tipperary, Turbine and Ardent were lost and others are not yet accounted for. No British battleships or light cruisers were sunk."

"The enemy's losses were serious. At least one battle cruiser was destroyed, and one was severely damaged. Our battleship is reported to have been sunk by our destroyers. During the night attack, two light cruisers were destroyed and probably sunk. The exact number of enemy destroyers destroyed during the action cannot be

ascertained with any certainty, but must have been large."

BRITISH LOSSES GREATER THAN FIRST REPORTED

BERLIN, June 2 (via London).—Admiral Hebbinghaus, director of the admiralty, told the Reichstag this afternoon that the British torpedo-boat losses were greater than first had been reported. At least three of the destroyer flotilla destroyers, said Admiral Hebbinghaus, and nine or ten other destroyers had been sunk. Of these, the battleship Westfalen alone sank six. The German battleship Pommern was sunk by a torpedo, the admiral continued, and the Wiesbaden by artillery. The Frauenloeb was last seen by a German destroyer in a night encounter with a heavy H.L. and the admiral said it was assumed she had been sunk.

BATTLE WITNESSED BY DANISH STEAMER

COPENHAGEN (via London), June 2 (delayed by censor).—According to a Danish steamer arrived to-day (Thursday) from the haven which had witnessed a battle in the North Sea. The steamer reports that yesterday (Wednesday) afternoon, miles off Hamsholm, it was stopped by two British torpedo-boats to have its papers examined.

At the same moment a large German fleet appeared, and the British warships immediately prepared for action. The German fleet, which approached at full speed, consisted of five large modern Dreadnoughts, eight cruisers and twenty torpedo-boats and destroyers.

Suddenly the Germans began firing, and several hundred shells splashed around the torpedo-boats, without, however, hitting them.

The British ships went westward, pursued by the German fleet. At 5 o'clock the cannonade was renewed, and continued until 9 o'clock in the evening.

Two Zeppelins were seen going at full speed northward to the scene of the battle.

NO NEW DETAILS GIVEN TO REICHTAG

LONDON, June 2.—Rear-Admiral Hebbinghaus, director of the German admiralty, in making the announcement of the sea battle to the Reichstag, gave no new details of the fight other than what had been officially announced by the admiralty, according to a telegram from Berlin, forwarded by the Reuters Amsterdam correspondent.

"No complete statement of our damages or losses yet has been received," he said, in conclusion. "Of course, some of our ships were very much damaged. The main portion of our fleet returned to harbor with men in splendid spirits. Our men, ships and guns stood the test of battle well."

SEVEN GERMANS SAVED BY DUTCH TRAWLER

THE HAGUE (via London), June 2.—A Dutch trawler has arrived at the Hook of Holland with one dead and seven live Germans, who were saved from the naval battle. Another trawler has said to-day to Yacht, three British officers and twelve sailors, and one British sailor, who was wounded.

GERMAN DESTROYERS PROCEED VERY SLOWLY

COPENHAGEN (via London), June 2.—The National Tidende says that last night ten German torpedo-boat destroyers passed through the Little Belt from the north, going very slowly. The newspaper adds that a torpedo-boat badly damaged, is lying off Lyngby Fyr, near Helsingborg-Fjord, Western Denmark, just north of the Horn.

DEMANDS OF RAILROAD EMPLOYEES IN RECORD

Every Point Will Be Sharply Contested by Operating Companies—Disputes as to Conditions.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Every point in the demands made by the four leading organizations of railroad employees upon virtually all the rail lines of the United States for a basic eight-hour workday will be sharply contested, it became apparent here to-day at the second conference between the nineteen officials representing the roads, and the delegates of the labor organizations. Acting as spokesman for his associates, A. B. Garretson, president of the Order of Railroad Conductors, read into the record the formal request for an eight-hour day, and the supplementary demands of the men.

As each clause was read, Elissa Lee, chairman of the railroad committee, and his associates asked questions designed to bring out its exact meaning. There were several sharp disputes as to present working conditions.

The employees made it clear that in their demand for an eight-hour day they would not submit to any reduction in the present wage scale for nine, ten or more hours.

It also was said the men were not anxious for overtime. One of the labor delegates asserted that the roads well satisfied with eight hours' work in every twenty-four.

One of the most difficult points to settle, apparently, will be the eight-hour day as it applies to train crews. Freight traffic only is involved, with time to be based on length of run and mileage per hour.

Mr. Garretson said that under the proposed system they would get 75 cents per hour for overtime, instead of 10 cents as at present. He asserted that overtime is largely a controllable factor when it becomes economic, and that under the new system demanded, the day's pay would remain virtually the same and only the conditions of obtaining it would be changed.

"The question of paying 'arbitrarily'—waiting time between reporting duty and going to work—resulted in a discussion led by Timothy Shea, of the railroadmen. He explained that the demands of the men called for overtime on a run of 125 miles of 10 instead of eight hours. In a 150-mile run, he said, overtime would not begin until after the hour and a half, and would run up until after sixteen hours. In a 160-mile run or less the men want overtime after eight hours."

Discussion of the proposed hours of work and pay for overtime for switchmen, firemen and the hostler forces also took up some time. Mr. Garretson explained that conditions at various roads were not uniform, and that the men wanted them standardized.

"The question of night work, which means working two hours a day with lay-off of several hours, then again reporting for duty, was brought up. It was contended that most split shifts should be at night or overtime rates."

It was explained that the demands have been read into the record and have been gone over in detail, arguments and actual negotiations respecting the demands will begin.

ALL GERMANY REJOICES IN VICTORY OF FLEET

Doubtful Whether Fall of Verdun Would Have Caused Greater Public Satisfaction.

FEELING IS ONE OF ELATION

Some Astonishment Also That Kaiser's "Young Navy" Could Deliver Such Crushing Defeat on Superior Naval Force.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]

BERLIN, June 2.—It is doubtful whether the fall of Verdun would have caused greater public rejoicing than the news of Germany's naval victory in the North Sea.

From the Emperor down the feeling is one of the greatest elation, mixed with astonishment. The Germans had believed it possible that their "young navy" might hold its own, ship for ship, with Britain's veterans of the sea, but none had thought it possible that it could deliver a crushing defeat on a superior force.

The first information of the victory was gained from the official statement issued by the admiralty this morning.

This official statement was supplemented this afternoon in the Reichstag, when Admiral Hebbinghaus, director of the Naval Department, told the members: "The whole German battle fleet, commanded by Admiral Schenk, on Wednesday afternoon met the British battle fleet, which included thirty-four big, modern units. The battle lasted until 9 o'clock at night. Attacks between cruisers and torpedo boats followed throughout the night."

"The result was a crushing success for our forces against a more stronger adversary. In addition to the known losses, nine or ten British destroyers were destroyed, six being disposed of by the battleship Westfalen."

A definite statement as to the German loss of life is impossible, but a major portion of the fleet has returned to its harbor. The morale of the crews is excellent.

PRESIDENT OF REICHTAG ADDRESSES MEMBERS

This public announcement was followed by an address from the president of the Reichstag, delivered to the members with all standing. He said:

"In the first collision between our naval forces and the pick of the English fleet we have gained a great and splendid success. Several of our ships have been lost, and many of our sailors have perished, but the English losses are several times greater. Above all, proof has been given that our fleet is able to face a superior British force and gain a victory for which we salute the brave and gallant crews."

"Personal commendation from the Emperor to his fleet will be given to-morrow, when the Kaiser is expected to arrive at Wilhelmshaven to inspect the fleet and the sea battle."

The Tages-Zeitung describes the engagement as the greatest naval battle of modern times. It adds:

"Against a loss of three of the most powerful Dreadnoughts, we suffered a similar loss. Our success was achieved against forces considerably superior in numbers. Our 'young' navy has shown great superiority against the greatest fleet in the world."

Berlin papers assert that the British losses represent more than 100,000 tons of big units, whereas the German losses amount to only 12,000 tons.

Captain Perschke, who is in the Berlin Tageblatt, says:

"The great sea battle, which has been expected by many on both sides of the North Sea since the beginning of the war, now has been fought and has passed off in a manner which will awaken in Germany the greatest joy and satisfaction."

"My opinion is that the German fleet has achieved a great success. Whether gun, torpedo or submarine played the greatest role is at the moment not known. Part of the losses of the English fleet are ships of the very latest pattern, and equipped with the very latest and best armament."

"The German fleet, in an open sea battle, without any coastal support, has dealt a conquering blow at the strongest fleet in the world."

FRENCH GUNS TEAR GREAT HOLES IN RANKS OF GERMANS

(Continued from First Page.)

south of the wood of Gaurettes. Between this wood and the village of Cuimieres an attack on the part of the enemy was checked by our curtain of fire, and the Germans could not move out.

"On the right bank of the river, the battle continued yesterday and last night with extreme violence along the front between the Thiaumont arm and Vaux. It then spread to the east of the Vaux Fort as far as Damoumont. In the region of Thiaumont and Damoumont the assaults of the enemy were repulsed by our fire and our counterattacks."

"South of the Damoumont Fort the Germans were successful in penetrating the southern portion of the Callette wood as well as the southern shores of Lake Drivivay. A Russian aeroplane was destroyed."

"Balkan front: There is nothing to report."

BATTLE CONTINUOUSLY GROWS MORE DESPERATE

ROME (via London), June 2.—The official statement of to-night follows: "The battle between Adige and Brenta is growing continuously more desperate, especially along the front of the 'Four' in the direction of the Comuni zone, to the south of the Assa Valley. In the Lagarina Valley an intense artillery duel continued yesterday, our fire greatly impeding the enemy's movements. Our attacks in the upper Val d'Adige succeeded in gaining some ground."

"Along the Posina front, on Wednesday night, repeated violent enemy attacks against the northern slopes of Monte S. Angelo and Fusine, he made direction of Quaro, southeast of Arlerio, were repulsed with enormous losses to the enemy, while the rapid and precise fire of our artillery completed the destruction of the attacking columns."

"There was an intense and uninterrupted bombardment by numerous batteries of all calibers during yesterday against our lines from Colle di Zomo to Rocchetti. On the left wing, where the enemy had amassed strong forces between Posina and Fusine, he made sanguinary, but vain, efforts to advance in the direction of Monte Spiri. On the right wing strong enemy columns in the afternoon opened violent fire against the Segliaric front, but, after a desperate action, were completely repulsed."

Samis Grotto Special Train to Detroit June 17th, via N. & W. Ry. \$27.60 Round Trip.

For the accommodation of members of Samis Grotto and their friends, a special all-steel train of Pullmans and dining car will leave Richmond 11 P. M. June 17, via Norfolk and Western Railway for Detroit, Mich. The convention city of the Villed'Orpheus Plans have been completed by the local committee and the railway company to make this a trip full of interest and pleasure. Fare only \$27.60 round trip. Make your reservations now through Samis Grotto, Chairman, Detroit Committee, or C. H. Bosley, District Passenger Agent, 838 East Main Street, Richmond, Va.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 2 (via London).—The Russian republic in Armenia in the face of a Turkish offensive, which compelled Grand Duke Nicholas, fifty miles west of Erzerum, has been obliged to order a further retirement of the Russian left wing, a distance of more than a dozen miles, according to an official statement issued to-day by the Turkish War Office. The statement says:

"Caucasus front: In the center, the enemy, after our attack against the left wing, completely abandoned his positions, retiring twenty kilometers."

"The American Government" Book Coupon, June 3

50c Fifty cents and one coupon from the Morning Post or Sunday Express will secure "The American Government," by Frederic J. The Times-Dispatch Office.

"The American Government" contains 388 pages (size 8x5 1/2 inches), 20 full-page illustrations, 30 chapters, and is bound in blue red cloth—and is a dollar book.

If book is ordered by mail, send one coupon with 60 cents (the 10 cents extra postage) to The Times-Dispatch Office, Richmond, Virginia.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON. This Offer Will Withdrawn June 17th.

Glynn Is Elected Temporary Chairman

Former Governor of New York to Open Democratic National Convention.

ST. LOUIS, MO., June 2.—Martin Glynn, former Governor of New York, was elected temporary chairman of the Democratic National Convention by a subcommittee on arrangements of the national committee here to-night.

J. Bruce Krimmer, national committeeman from Montana, was chosen as temporary secretary of the convention, and John I. Martin, temporary sergeant-at-arms.

The subcommittee adjourned to-night after a long discussion concerning the adjournment of the convention. No announcement was made as to whether any decision had been reached.

The convention hall architects reported that a temporary balcony to seat several thousand persons could be completed in time for the convention. The committee probably will meet again to-morrow.

Charles McCombs, announced to-night that new members of the national committee will be seated after the convention.

On our left wing we repulsed a surprise attack which the enemy attempted."

BERLIN CLAIMS CAULLETTÉ WOOD

BERLIN, June 2 (via London).—The capture of Callette wood, south of Fort Douaumont, on the Verdun front, and of adjoining trenches was announced to-day by the War Office.

A counterattack by the French southwest of Vaux wood was a failure, although made in strong force, the statement adds.

The capture of seventy-six officers, 2,000 men, three machine guns and more than a score of machine guns is reported.

The official statement follows: "Western front: After an increase of artillery fire and preliminary mine explosions, strong British forces attacked last night west and southwest of Giverny. Such as had not been forced to withdraw with heavy losses by our curtain of fire were driven back after hand-to-hand fighting."

"On the west bank of the Meuse the French repeatedly attacked without success."

"On the east bank we stormed Callette wood and trenches adjoining. An enemy counterattack this morning with strong forces southwest of Vaux wood failed. Up to the present, seventy-six officers, 2,000 men, three machine guns and at least twenty-three machine guns have been captured."

"There was a fall into our hands undamaged. A French single seat battle machine was brought down in an aerial engagement over Marre Ridge. Furthermore, one biplane was sent down within our reach over Vaux and another west of Moerchingen."

"Eastern front: A successful German reconnoitering advance on the front south of Smorzon resulted in the capture of a few dozen prisoners. Southeast of Lake Drivivay a Russian aeroplane was destroyed."

"Balkan front: There is nothing to report."

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INVINCIBLE